Manitoba
Natural Resources

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prepared by the
Resource Allocation Working Group

PLANNING REPORT ON NATURAL RESOURCES

R.M. of ERIKSDALE

Addition to the
Western Interlake Planning District

Technical Report 87-2

Municipal Councils or established Planning District Boards are charged with the responsibility for municipal land use planning and development. This document has been prepared in response to a request from the local municipal planning authority for background material on the subject of natural resources for which the Department is responsible.

This document describes the natural resources in the study area, and identifies Provincial and Departmental concerns and objectives from a land use, development planning perspective. It offers for review, policies and guidelines to remedy, mitigate or anticipate issues and land use problems.

The bases for this report are the Provincial Land Use Policies dealing with natural resources and the policies of Manitoba Natural Resources.

Municipal planning is a consultative process, and the information and policies discussed in this document are offered as advice to the local authority in their land planning deliberations.

In 1987, the R.M. of Eriksdale indicted an intention to join the Western Interlake Planning District. The policies and objectives set out herein apply to the Planning District as a whole. Should Eriksdale join the District, subsequent documents providing information and direction on land and resource use will be for the District inclusive of the R.M. of Eriksdale.

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FISHERY RESOURCES

I. PRESENT CONDITIONS/INTRODUCTION

The fishery resource in the R.M. of Eriksdale is centred on Lake Manitoba and its tributaries and drains (Map 1). Of particular importance is the land surrounding Swan Lake (19-21-5W) and its drain which eventually runs into Lake Manitoba. The Swan Creek walleye hatchery is located at the outlet of this water course. Swan Creek has one of the largest walleye spawning runs in Manitoba and it is the major source of walleye fry for the Province.

In addition, the shoreline of Lake Manitoba and creeks and drains that flow into the lake, particularly in the Dog Creek area, are important as spawning and rearing areas for walleye, pike and suckers. These species in turn support an important Lake Manitoba winter commercial fishery as well as the spring mullet fishery.

II. CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES

Fish spawning habitat on Lake Manitoba and its tributaries has been diminishing over time due to various land related developments such as land clearing and water control projects. Heavy sediment loads resulting from such projects have increased the rate of eutrophication of lakes and destroyed spawning habitat through siltation.

Specifically, the fishery concerns/objectives are:

1. Fish are a renewable or replenishable Crown resource and it is incumbent upon the government, as the resource steward, to ensure that appropriate use is made of the resource and that the resource is passed on to future Manitobans in at least as vigorous a state as it was received by our generation.

2. To ensure that fish stocks are protected from irreparable damage, and to prevent the decline of stock numbers to levels where recovery is doubtful, subject to the effects of natural environmental changes and approved man-made environmental changes, specifically:

    a) To protect existing spawning sites and nursery areas, that is: Swan Lake and Lake Manitoba.

    b) To protect fisheries habitat, that is areas containing significant fish populations, that is: Lake Manitoba and creeks and drains running into Lake Manitoba.

3. To protect areas of existing commercial fishing activity, that is: Lake Manitoba.

4. To provide a variety of types and amounts of fish opportunities for the recreational benefit of Manitobans.

5. To promote communications and co-operation between private landowners, the public, local government and Manitoba Natural Resources so as to achieve high standards of conservation practices.

III. POLICIES/GUIDELINES

Although fisheries habitat has been lost, what remains can be retained and enhanced by judicious use of land and water in the municipality. In order to achieve the fisheries objective and to mitigate and alleviate concerns, the following apply:

1. Fisheries habitat; spawning sites and nursery areas shall be protected.

    a) Ditching and stream re-channelization should not be permitted in areas identified as important spawning sites and nursery areas. The construction of dykes as opposed to channel deepening and straightening shall be encouraged. Measures to limit nutrient and sediment inflow shall be encouraged.

    b) Land clearing, cultivation and development to the water's edge of streams, creeks and lakes shall be prohibited.

    c) Enrichment of natural waters (organic loading or siltation) as a result of agricultural run-off from all lands shall be discouraged.

    d) A buffer strip of natural vegetation 300 feet wide from the ordinary high water mark shall be maintained along spawning streams, creeks and lakes. Development or maintenance of appropriate vegetative cover along waterways and lakes to prevent erosion, siltation and to reduce run-off shall be encouraged.

2. Shorelines subject to intensive use and development should be protected from excessive erosion and organic loading. Activities that discharge pollutants shall be restricted in their location and it may be required that precautionary safeguards that mitigate the pollutant be incorporated into the development activity.

3. The provision of additional access points and the protection of existing access for public use to increase angling opportunity shall be encouraged.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

The objectives and policies with respect to fisheries shall be implemented as follows:

1. By assistance and advice on conservation practices by the staff of Manitoba Natural Resources.

2. By public and private co-operation through management and development agreements.

3. Those areas to which the above policies apply are shown on Map 1. The policies should be implemented by the Board or Councils through the judicious use of restrictive zoning by-laws, subdivision control procedures and the issuance of development permits.

FORESTRY RESOURCES

I. PRESENT CONDITIONS/INTRODUCTION

The Western Interlake Planning District and the R.M. of Eriksdale fall within the Interlake and Aspen Parkland Forest Management Units 43, 42 and 02 as defined in the Manitoba forest inventory classification system, 1980 (Map 2). Forest Inventory on the area was completed by 1981 on both Crown land and private land. Forest inventory information is available and should be of benefit to landowners in the area. Field forest measurements that were required on private lands to complete the forest inventory were only done with permission from the landowners.

For areas in close proximity to population centres, landowners with forested land on their holdings might consider growing trees as a crop, or managing existing forest areas as woodlots. This is particularly true for land unsuitable for other agricultural purposes but still capable of supporting tree growth.

While trees and forests have value as a renewable cash crop, their presence is valuable in other ways. These include control of precipitation run-off and retarding snow melt to lessen flood risk; erosion control both water and wind; a habitat for wildlife; and recreation opportunities for people. Furthermore, forest harvesting operations can be done in a manner that will enhance all forest values; however, it is essential that fire be kept out, destructive grazing be avoided, and any utilization or disposal of elm trees be in conformance with the Dutch Elm Disease Act and Regulations.

II. CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES

Principal objective:

To effectively manage and protect forested lands, and to maintain and enhance the overall benefits accruing from the forest resource.

Specific objectives:

1. To sustain the integrity of the forest land base in Manitoba and to maintain the forest resource in a healthy and productive state.

2. To encourage responsible use and husbandry of the forest resource, to obtain maximum achievable net benefits including employment and recreation opportunities, sound land use practices and soil conservation.

3. To assist in the creation and sustenance of self-supporting industries by providing appropriate tenure and access to a forest resource managed under sustained yield practices.

III. POLICIES/GUIDELINES

The general policy applying to forests on Crown land will be to improve sustained yield and intensive management practices beginning with the more productive and accessible forest sites in the Province as economic conditions and funding support permits.

The general policy applying to forests on private land will be to encourage efficient and effective utilization of these timber resources as cash crops, and as a soil conservation land use technique for controlling erosion, etc.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

The objectives and policies as outlined shall be addressed and implemented as follows:

1. By the Board and/or Council's through the judicious use of-restrictive zoning by-laws, subdivision control procedures and the issuance of development permits which recognize the intent of the concerns and objectives identified.

2. By encouraging good forest management practices on all forested land.

3. By maintaining the integrity of the forest land base.

4. By assistance and advice on conservation practices by staff of Manitoba Natural Resources and by public and private co-operation through management and development agreements.

OUTDOOR RECREATION

I. PRESENT CONDITIONS/INTRODUCTION

The Rural Municipality of Eriksdale has extensive resource for viewing wildlife, for hunting and for trapping. However, natural facilities for more intensive forms of outdoor recreation are lacking. There is one Provincial Park holding; McEwan Memorial Wayside Park near the Town of Eriksdale, which provides a picnic ground. Other nearby Parks -- Lundar Beach, Camp Morton and Hecla/Grindstone -- provide opportunities for intensive and beach-oriented forms of recreation in close proximity.

The suitability of land for outdoor recreation has been estimated by Canada Land Inventory (CLI) (Map 1). This survey found that no lands in the Municipality had a "very high" (Class 1) or "high" (Class 2) capability for outdoor recreational activities. However, two parcels of land, one immediately adjacent to the southwestern corner of the R.M., and another on the Dog Creek Indian Reserve, both of which could have access through the R.M., do have a "high", or Class 2, capability for bathing, camping and lodging. Another parcel which had a "moderately high" capability (Class 3) for these pursuits is located on patented lands in the NE 25-21-08W. Other lands along the shore of Lake Manitoba and around the several lakes and marshes provide moderately low capability for extensive forms of outdoor recreation for wildlife viewing, hunting and trapping.

The limited extent of lands in the Municipality having recreational value require that particular attention be paid to prevent their misuse in a way that would diminish their recreational value. Much of this property is in private hands, so that municipal authorities must use the mechanisms at their disposal to preserve and protect such recreational opportunities as the area affords. Because of the high demand for beach-oriented and seasonal-residential uses of recreational opportunity lands, particular attention needs to be paid to the parcels suited for these purposes in and adjacent to the R.M., in terms of maximizing the use which can be made of these parcels while guarding against overuse and degradation. Other forms of recreation are provided for by locally-oriented recreation facilities such as community clubs, ball parks, curling clubs, and golf courses, whose needs for suitable land base and isolation from non-complimentary land uses will be an essential part of any land-use and zoning scheme. Similarly, the modern trend to locate vacation homes in other than beach-side locations will have to be a consideration in devising the rules governing rural residential development.

II. CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES

The future development of the Municipality should undertake to maximize its potential for outdoor recreation by maintaining or enhancing environmental quality and by insuring the optimum development of outdoor recreational resources based on the natural capability of the land. The provision of recreation opportunities for local residents should be a high priority. The identification, maintenance and protection of the basic resource is most important. Once identified, higher quality lands should be designated in whole or in part for recreational purposes, and development activities which would tend to degrade these lands should be prohibited. Areas of highest potential for present and future recreation opportunities (lands in CLI

Classes 2 to 5), and the access routes to them, must be safeguarded through policies which are sensitive to and supportive of outdoor recreation. If these valuable resources are disrupted or damaged by conflicting developments, the recreation opportunities and benefits will be diminished, very likely permanently.

The following are specific concerns/objectives:

1. Lands having better recreational capability or attractive features should be regulated through resource use policies which give a high priority to outdoor recreation.

2. Outdoor recreation resources should be developed in a manner which facilitates recreational opportunities for residents of the area, and maximizes their economic benefits.

3. The sensitivity of the resource to development should be considered. Development should only be allowed to the carrying capacity of the resource.

4. Recreation lands must be afforded protection from adjacent land uses which would diminish recreation opportunities in quality or quantity. This includes the provision of adequate open space, privacy and protection from the intrusion of incompatible land uses.

5. The right of public access to high-value recreation areas should be maintained wherever possible, especially to shorelands capable of supporting beach activities. The highest priority should be placed upon the provision of public day-use facilities and campgrounds adjacent to beach areas.

6. Road corridors to recreation areas should be identified and afforded protection in order to maintain the integrity of the recreation opportunities.

7. Areas having higher recreation potential must be protected from unplanned, sporadic residential development.

III. POLICIES/GUIDELINES

1. Lands having relatively good capacity for outdoor recreation will be identified and will be considered for recreational development. Other land uses may be allowed, but these will be considered in light of their potential effects on outdoor recreation interests. Buffer zones around recreation areas will be provided for in the zoning by-laws. The development will suit the topography and consideration will be given to conserving natural vegetation, drainage features and the natural lay of the land.

2. Emphasis will be placed on the provision of additional public recreation areas, particularly a park area which provides access to a beach. The possibility of acquiring shoreland, or access to shoreland having Class 2 or Class 3 capacity for beach activities will be considered.

3. Recreation developments will be permitted only to the carrying capacity of the resource being utilized, as determined by the Council or Board of the Planning District. In each case, it will be necessary to recognize and avoid or protect against natural hazards such as flooding, poor drainage, high water table, shoreline erosion, and the like, which might endanger public health and safety, cause property damage, or make municipal servicing more costly. No structure or buildings shall be built below the 100 year flood level nor on land subject to other physical hazards.

4. Recreation developments will be planned and carried out in a manner which minimizes interference with wildlife habitat, particularly waterfowl migration stopping areas. While it is important to promote the construction of marinas in order to encourage boating and the development of a charted waterway on Lake Manitoba, consideration will be given to the impacts of this on waterfowl.

5. New cottage subdivisions will be allowed where the land base is most suitable for this purpose, and following an assessment of the demand for this type of recreational land use. Subdivisions will be laid out in a manner which avoids having a continuous tier of cottages fronting on the water, where this is possible. The undertaking of such a development will be governed by a development agreement which set forth conditions with regard to roads, landfill, building type restrictions, public reserve, effluent disposal, staging, and other matters.

6. Cottage subdivisions will have adequate sewage disposal and an adequate supply of potable water. All cottage or recreational trailer lots will have a sewage disposal system to prevent nuisances such as odours and public health hazards. Liquid waste disposal sites will be available for holding tank effluent. Wells in cottage areas will be constructed in such a manner as to avoid contamination risks.

7. New cottage subdivisions with high capability beach area will have not only a public reserve area but also sufficient parking space, beach access area, garbage cans, washrooms, etc., for public day-use. Where possible, such areas will be separate from the cottaging areas. Dedication of land for open space will be required for new developments in accordance with Section 74 and 75 of the Planning Act. Shoreline reserve in areas of high quality beach will be a minimum of 100 feet and be adequate to meet environmental needs and provide for public access.

8. Control will be exercised in the approval of seasonal or permanent rural residential development. Specific areas for such development will be identified and promoted in order to avoid uncontrolled and dispersed residential spread, as scattered or random residential development would generally be in conflict with efficient use of recreational resources, and would increase municipal servicing costs unduly. Permanent non-farm and seasonal residences should not be allowed outside of planned and designated sites; existing residences of these types outside of designated areas will be identified as non-conforming uses.

9. Existing areas and routes of public access will be identified and maintained or improved. Development policies respecting lands along

access routes to recreational areas will not permit the quality of the recreational opportunity to be degraded or endangered. Strip development along provincial and major municipal roads will not be allowed in these areas.

10. Agricultural land use practices and policies applying to areas within or in close proximity to important outdoor recreation areas will not adversely affect the recreation opportunities. Equivalent limitations will apply to other land use practices in these areas.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

The policies of this section shall be implemented through the following:

1. Adoption of zoning by-laws to protect designated park and recreation areas.

2. Promotion of public acquisition of shoreland park areas.

3. Subdivision control procedures including requirements for public open space and shoreland reserve dedications.

4. Development agreements.

Consultation with staff of Manitoba Natural Resources is encouraged.

WATER RESOURCES: GROUNDWATER

I. PRESENT CONDITIONS/INTRODUCTION

Groundwater is readily available throughout the municipality. The total groundwater supply in the municipality is about 62.5 million cubic metres a year (50,000 acre-feet/year). The water supply in the municipality is adequate for present and future requirements.

Groundwater quality generally is good to excellent. In several areas, aquifer conditions are favourable for high capacity wells (Figure 1, Maps 3 and 4).

Extensive groundwater pollution hazard areas are common in the northern part of the municipality (Map 5). In areas where shallow water bearing zones that are subject to pollution exist, wells should be constructed in a manner that would prevent the shallow water from infiltrating into deeper potable water zones (Figure 2).

Flowing and high water level wells are common in the low-lying areas (Map 6). In these areas well casing should be grouted in to facilitate control of discharge and to prevent seepage outside the well casing. (Figure 3).

II. CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES

The total groundwater supply in the municipality is abundant for present requirements and for considerable future development. Groundwater is the principal source of water supply for domestic and farm requirements. Hence the overall concern is groundwater resource management and protection to assure adequate supply for existing users and for potential development. Extensive flowing and high water level well areas exist in the Municipality. Uncontrolled discharge from the flowing wells may cause drainage and other problems.

In extensive areas, where the carbonate bedrock forming the main aquifer in the area is at or near ground surface, the aquifer is subject to pollution. Consequently these areas are considered to be groundwater pollution hazard areas. Aquifer pollution prevention in these areas is the main concern.

Objectives

1. To manage the aquifers in a manner that would not deprive existing users of their water supply and would not have a detrimental effect on groundwater potential in the municipality.

2. To maintain groundwater withdrawal within acceptable limits.

3. To prevent aquifer pollution.

4. To prevent the problems caused by uncontrolled discharge from flowing wells.

III. POLICIES/GUIDELINES

1. Intensive development and high capacity wells should be permitted only in

areas where they will not cause a reduction in water supply for existing users.

2. Groundwater consumption should not exceed the total sustained yield of an aquifer.

3. Wells should be installed in a manner that will not have a detrimental effect on aquifers.

4. Wells in flowing well areas should be constructed in a manner that would facilitate control of discharge.

5. Activities that may cause pollution under normal operating conditions or by accident should not be permitted in groundwater pollution hazard areas unless it can be proved by adequate field investigation that the proposed activities will not cause pollution of existing or potential groundwater supply in the area.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

Aquifer management is implemented by the Water Resources Branch of Manitoba Natural Resources under the provision of the Ground Water and Water Well Act and the Water Rights Act.

Well construction in respect to prevention of detrimental effect on aquifers is regulated by the Water Resources Branch of Manitoba Natural Resources under the provisions of the Ground Water and Water Well Act and the regulations thereto.

Aquifer pollution prevention is implemented by the Environmental Management Division of Manitoba Environment and Workplace Safety and Health.

Well construction in respect to prevention of uncontrolled discharge and control of discharge from flowing wells is regulated by Water Resources Branch of Manitoba Natural Resources under the provisions of the regulations made under the Ground Water and Water Well Act.

Any municipality may pass by-laws for regulating construction, closing and operation of flowing wells under the provisions of the Municipal Act.

WATER RESOURCES: SURFACE WATER

I. PRESENT CONDITIONS/INTRODUCTION

There are two major watershed areas within the Municipality, all draining into Lake Manitoba which forms the eastern boundary of the Municipality. They are the "Lower Interlake Area" and the "R.M. of Signlunes and the R.M. of Eriksdale Area." Within the municipality there are few natural waterways and few man-made drainage systems, as the topography of this physiographic subdivision, the Interlake Till Plain is gently undulating, without consistent slope in any direction (Map 7). All drainage systems have been designed to accommodate agricultural run-off. Some of the drains are declared Provincial Waterways and the remainder are under municipal jurisdiction. Most areas rely on overland drainage or are undrained.

II. CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES

Although some lake flooding occurs around Lake Manitoba, most flooding is related to local drainage problems. The lack of drainage in some areas renders them unsuitable for development. Where natural or constructed drainage systems exist, these commonly provide only for agricultural needs and do not necessarily provide a standard of drainage compatible with more intensive development.

If development or unsuitable agricultural practices occur on hazard lands it may lead to acceleration of environmental damage, interference with natural processes, public expenditure for remedial works or assistance, waste of resources and personal loss and hardship.

Therefore, the following objectives have been identified:

1. To minimize personal hardship and inconvenience, adverse affects on public health and loss of life;

2. To minimize property damage and public expenditures for relief or protection in areas subject to flooding, water erosion, wind erosion, bank instability, landslide or subsidence;

3. To restrict activities which would accelerate or promote damages arising from causes such as erosion or bank instability;

4. To acquire access to all waterways in order to carry out public work projects when required;

5. To maintain the natural capacity of the streams to convey flood flows;

6. To encourage the preservation of natural vegetation along the banks of waterways.

III. POLICIES/GUIDELINES

1. Development in areas which, in the opinion of the Board or Council, may be subject to physical hazards shall generally be limited to agricultural uses or open space uses. Under special economic or social circumstances

the Board or Council may permit more intensive development if the hazard is eliminated or protected against. Development in hazardous areas shall be subject to the following requirements:

a) If the land is subject to flooding all permanent structures must be located on land which has been raised by fill to an elevation at least 0.6 metres above the 100 year flood level.

b) Land which may be eroded away within a period of 50 years must be excluded from development unless it is demonstrated, to the satisfaction of Council, that the erosion process has been halted.

c) Development shall not be permitted on lands subject to bank instability, landslides or subsidence.

d) All structures and services shall be protected against damage and shall be functional under hazard conditions.

2. Notwithstanding (1) development will not be permitted if, as a result of the development:

a) There is an added risk to life or safety, or

b) Water flow, flow velocities or stages are adversely altered, obstructed or increased.

3. Activities such as dumping, excavation, clearing, cultivation, or excessive grazing which would accelerate or promote dangerous erosion or bank instability will be prohibited.

4. In areas where the specific hazard has not been defined, permanent structures shall be set back from all waterways a distance of at least 10 times the height of the bank above channel grade or 60 metres whichever is greater unless an engineering investigation shows that these limited may be reduced.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

The Policies shall be implemented by means of, variously, zoning by-laws, conditions of subdivision approval, the issuance of development permits and building permits, development agreements and such programs as are determined from time to time by the Board or Council to be necessary and not in conflict with the provisions of any part of the Plan.

WILDLIFE RESOURCES

I. PRESENT CONDITIONS/INTRODUCTION

There are two significant types of wildlife habitat in the R.M. of Eriksdale. There are numerous small marshes with a high capability for the production of waterfowl and muskrat. These are interspersed with areas of contiguous woodland which provide habitat for upland game birds and big game. Within these areas, are some sensitive and unique wildlife habitat areas which can suffer from competitive land uses (Map 8).

Significant white-tailed deer and, to a lesser extent, elk, wintering habitat occurs in Townships 21 and 22 in Range 4W. The large bluffs of remaining winter deer habitat which also occur throughout the western portion of the municipality should be retained. Loss of this woodland will prevent deer and elk from wintering in these areas.

Significant waterfowl habitat is being preserved in Ducks Unlimited projects at Swan Lake, Little Island Lake, Little Dog Lake and Pine Lake. Important waterfowl staging areas, used during migration periods, occur along the western shore of the municipality on Lake Manitoba. This staging has little impact upon the land in the municipality, except for occasional waterfowl damage to crops.

The western edge of the Sharpewood Wildlife Management Area is included in the R.M. This W.M.A. is very important for deer, elk and sharptailed grouse.

II. CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES

The following objectives should serve as a guide to the Board and/or Council in land use planning for areas affecting wildlife:

1. To maintain the natural appeal of the countryside.

2. To maintain the wildlife in the municipality by protecting significant wildlife habitats.

3. To promote communication and co-operation between private landowners, the public, local government and Manitoba Natural Resources so as to achieve high standards of conservation practices.

III. POLICIES/GUIDELINES

In order to achieve these objectives, the following policies shall be applied in order to promote the natural character and wildlife of the municipality:

1. To protect the integrity of areas designated for wildlife management, lands adjacent to these areas should be retained in uses compatible with the rural setting.

2. Significant elk and deer wintering areas shall be recognized and afforded protection as follows:

    a) lands should be retained for uses compatible with the rural setting,

but agricultural lot sizes and agro-residential family splits are considered appropriate.

3. Significant wetlands shall be recognized and afforded protection from degrading uses.

   a) lands within a quarter mile of the ordinary high water mark of any wetland contained within the delineated significant waterfowl areas shall be retained in rural agricultural uses, but agro-residential family splits are considered appropriate.

4. Those lands within the boundaries of established wildlife refuges should be maintained for rural land uses.

5. Areas prone to wildlife complaints/depredation (beavers, muskrat, waterfowl) shall be recognized. Landowners should be encouraged to seek advice and assistance from Manitoba Natural Resources in an effort to mitigate damage and costs.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

The objectives and policies of the municipality with respect to wildlife resources shall be implemented as follows:

1. By assistance and advice on conservation practices by the staff of Manitoba Natural Resources.

2. By public and private co-operation through management and development agreements.

3. By the adoption of zoning by-laws.

4. Through subdivision control procedures and the issuance of development permits where appropriate.

CROWN LANDS

I. PRESENT CONDITIONS/INTRODUCTION

This section describes the Crown lands in the municipality, providing an inventory of Crown lands and present commitments. Additionally, this section will discuss the authority for Crown lands, the legal aspects thereof and the planning and administration of Crown land.

DEFINITION

Crown land, for the purposes of this section, is defined as all land under Order-in-Council designated as: Provincial Park, Provincial Forest, Ecological Reserve, Wildlife Management Area, and Community Pasture, plus all other land administered by Manitoba Natural Resources and Manitoba Agriculture under "The Crown Lands Act." In addition, all waterbodies, streams, rivers, and creeks are considered Crown lands except where original title has confirmed the lake bed or stream bed to an individual.

ACTS AFFECTING CROWN LANDS

There are a variety of acts which affect the administration and management of Crown lands. For the purposes here, the principal acts which govern use and management of these lands are:

1. The Crown Lands Act,
2. The Fisheries Act,
3. The Forest Act,
4. The Provincial Park Lands Act,
5. The Water Power Act,
6. The Rivers and Streams Act,
7. The Wildlife Act,
8. The Water Resources Administration Act, and
9. The Ecological Reserves Act.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CROWN LAND

The actual management and administration of Crown land is shared between two Departments of Government, Manitoba Natural Resources and Manitoba Agriculture. Agricultural Crown Lands has been assigned the functions and related administration pertaining to the issuance of agricultural leases and permits of occupation or use of those Crown lands which are designated as:

1. primarily agricultural lands, and

2. multiple use lands which may only be used for agricultural purposes on an interim or secondary use basis, subject to specific conditions and covenants required by other resource users.

The principle responsibility for Crown land remains with Manitoba Natural Resources, which administers The Crown Lands Act excepting those specific sections under the responsibility of the Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister of Natural Resources is responsible for administration, direction

and control of the surveys of Crown lands. Survey monuments defining Township, Section and Quarter Section corners have been established throughout the Planning District.

The protection of the township survey fabric, the primary function of which is to support the transferring of rights in land via The Real Property Act or The Crown Lands Act, is essential to efficient and effective land administration. No system, purporting to give evidence of the ownership of land is complete if one cannot determine what land is being conveyed or where its boundaries are located. Boundaries, once defined, are a matter of law and the survey monument is the vital link between the ground and the administrative record.

CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION AND PLANNING

Crown land is exempt from The Planning Act and is under the jurisdiction of the Manitoba Government as governed by the Various acts of the Legislature mentioned above.

The Planning of Crown land in the southern portion of the Province is the responsibility of the Crown Land Classification Committee, (CLCC). This is an Interdepartmental Committee with representation from Manitoba Agriculture, Natural Resources, Northern Affairs and Municipal Affairs. The CLCC reports to and receives their direction from the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet.

At the request of a Council or when a Planning District has been established the Crown Land Classification Committee will prepare, in consultation with Council or the Planning Board, a Provincial Crown Land Plan for the Area.

INVENTORY

In the Rural Municipality of Eriksdale there are approximately 12,096 hectares of Crown land, constituting approximately 15 percent of the land base of the municipality (Map 9). Parcels to small to be shown on Map 9 are described in Table 2.

PRESENT COMMITMENTS

In the Rural Municipality, 56 percent of the Crown lands (6,714 hectares) are committed to agricultural purposes by lease or permit. A further three percent are committed to wildlife purposes by Order-in-Council inclusion in Sharpewood Wildlife Management Area, or by reservation for wildlife purposes or lease to Ducks Unlimited (338 hectares in total). Minerals commitments have been made on 418 hectares of Crown lands, and three General Permits are in effect on small parcels.

It must be noted that the commitment of Crown land is a dynamic process with leases and permits being issued, expiring, being renewed, cancelled and dropped. This occurrence is a day-to-day administrative process being actioned by various departments of government. The following Table 1 and Map 9 illustrate for the R.M. the commitment of Crown lands by the various leases, permits and Orders-in-Council in effect as of August 22, 1987.

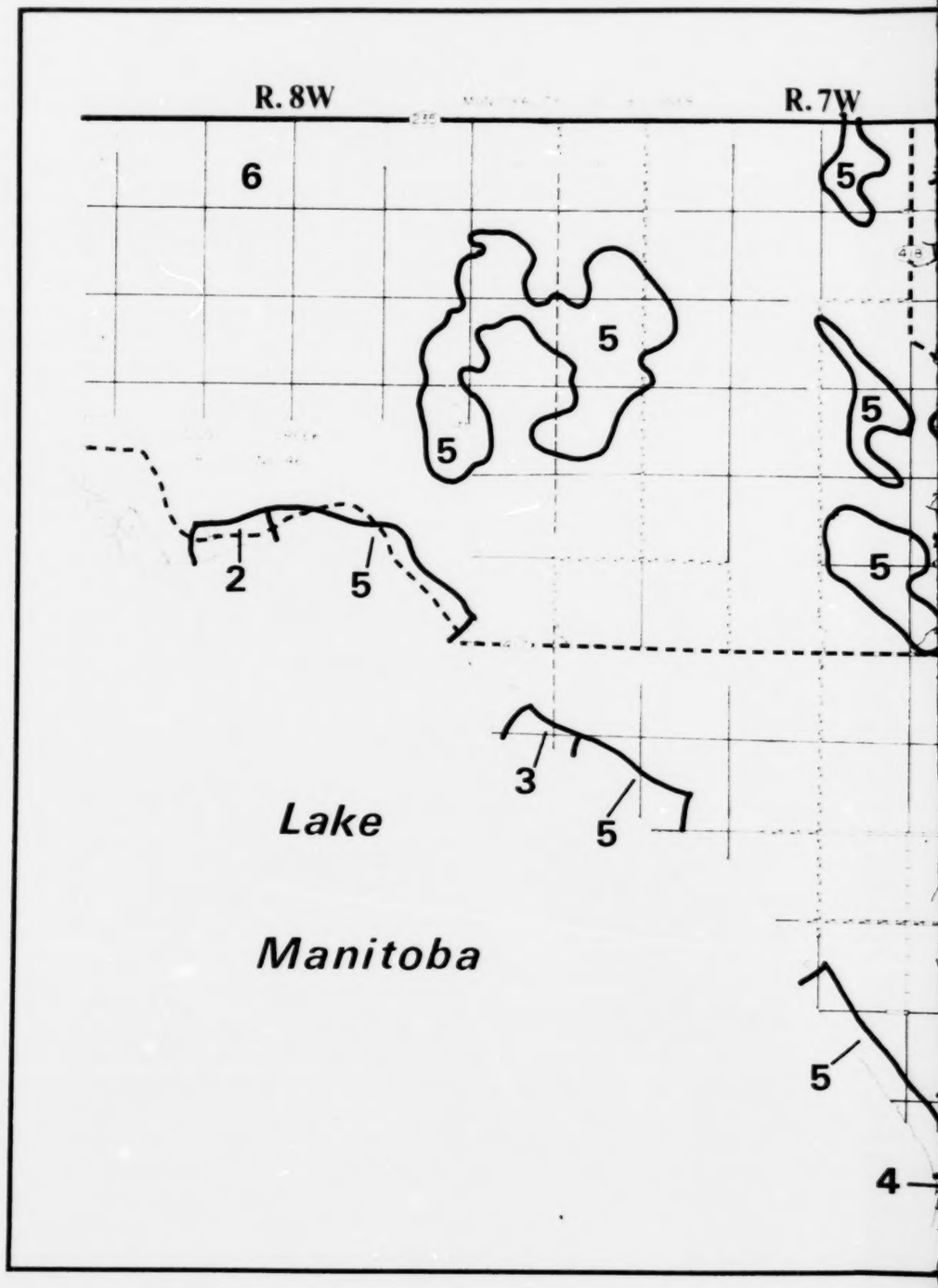
Table 1. Crown Land Commitments in the R.M. of Eriksdale (Western Interlake Planning District) at August 22, 1987

Commitment	#	Area (ha)
Agricultural Commitments		
Forage Lease	49	6,296
Renewable Hay Permit	5	264
Wild Rice Lease	1	154
Subtotal, Agricultural Commitments	55	6,714
Wildlife Commitments		
Wildlife Management Area	1	129
Wildlife Reservation	1	65
Miscellaneous Lease (Ducks Unlimited)	2	144
Subtotal, Wildlife Commitments	4	338
Mineral Commitments	6	418
General Permits	3	- - -
TOTAL COMMITMENTS	68	7,470

* Some parcels of land contain more than one form of commitment. No adjustment has been made in this total to eliminate this duplication.

Table 2. Small Parcels of Crown Lands (excepting roads, drains and other water control works)

Description	Detail	Area	Roll #
Pt. NE 02-21-05W	N'ly 127.5' of S'ly 255' of E'ly 256' ex. Road Plan 9330, Village of Deerhorn	0.49 a	17300
Pt. NE 33-21-05W	Fr. L.S. 10 ex. Drain 4795	7.56 a	30750
Pt. NW 33-21-05W	SW of SW limit Road Plan 9330 ex. S'ly 450' of W'ly 484'	7.28 a	32500
Pt. NW 33-21-05W	W'ly 419.35' ex. S'ly 30 ch. ex. N'ly 412' ex. Road 9330, plus N'ly 2025' of W'ly 420' of S'ly 30 ch. ex. Road 9330		33500
Pt. SW 14-22-06W	Lake F, Survey 1909	0.70 a	71500
Pt. SW 23-22-06W	Lake E, Survey 1909	2.40 a	75800
Pt NE 24-22-07W	Lake I, Survey 1908	0.30 a	91800
Pt SW 06-22-05W	Parcel 1, Plan 12587	2.10 a	126650
Pt. SW 04-22-05W	CNR Station grounds		



R.M. O

Map 1.
Fisheries Habi
Recreation Cap

Fisheries Habitat
- *Lake Manitoba*
- *Swan Lake*

Recreation Capa
(classes 2 to 6)

R.7W R.6W R.5W R.4W

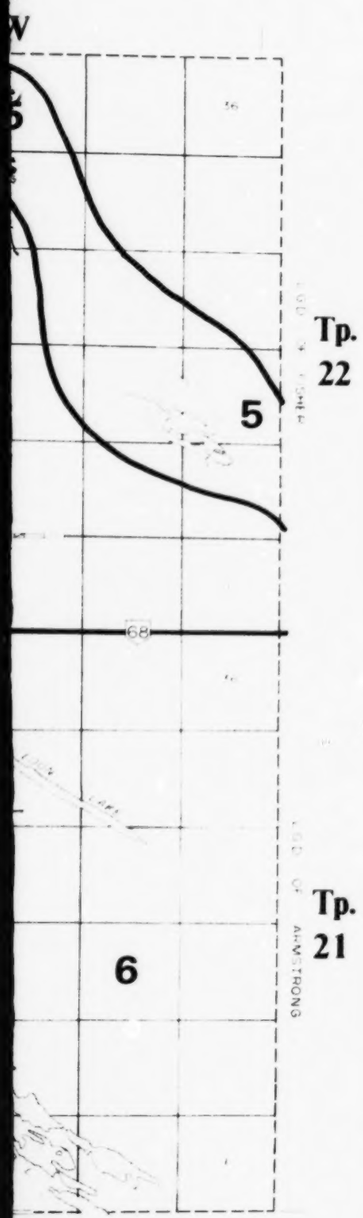
Tp. 22

Tp. 21

Swan L.

Deerhorn

MUNICIPALITY OF COLDWELL



R.M. OF ERIKSDALE

Map 1.
Fisheries Habitat Areas & Recreation Capability

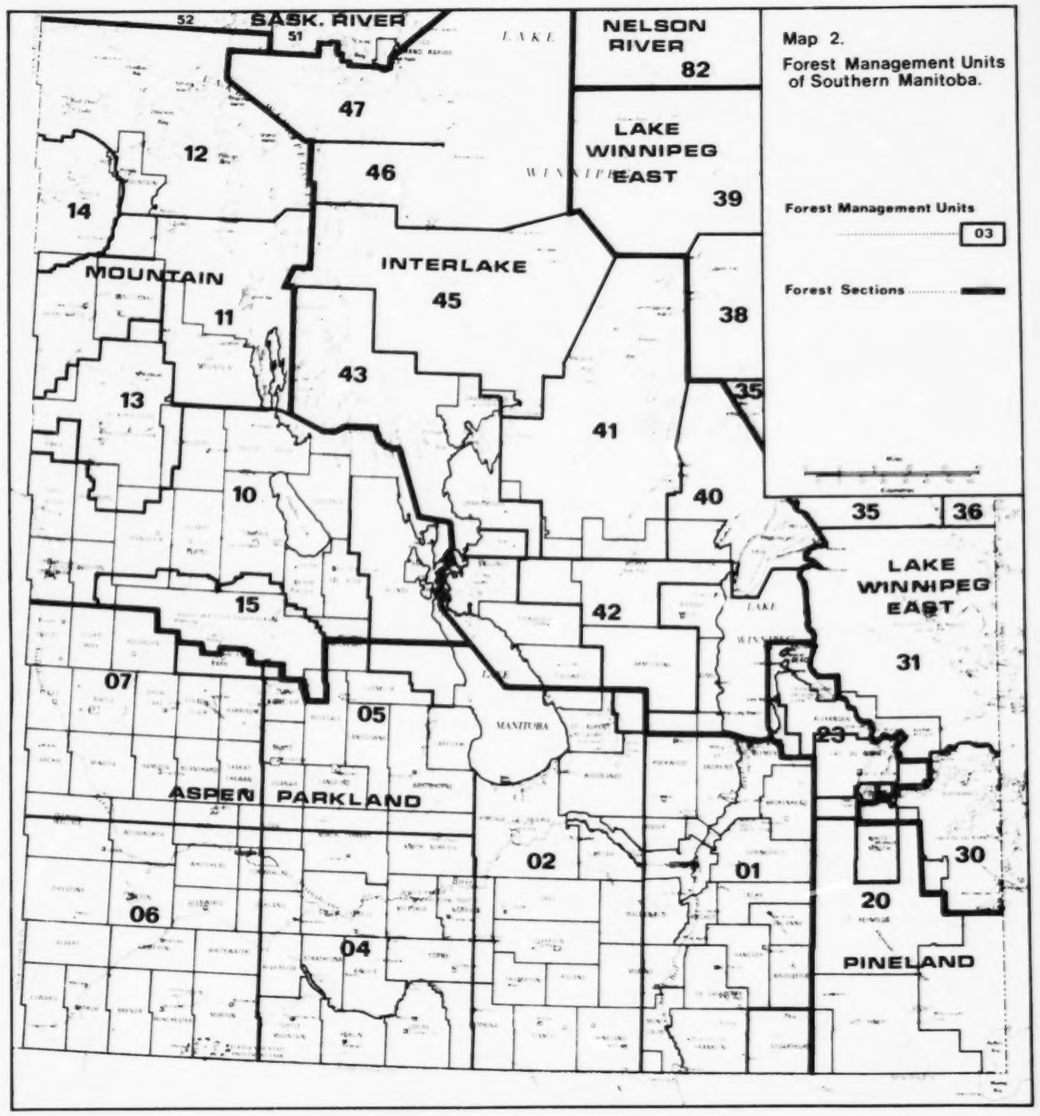
Fisheries Habitat Areas

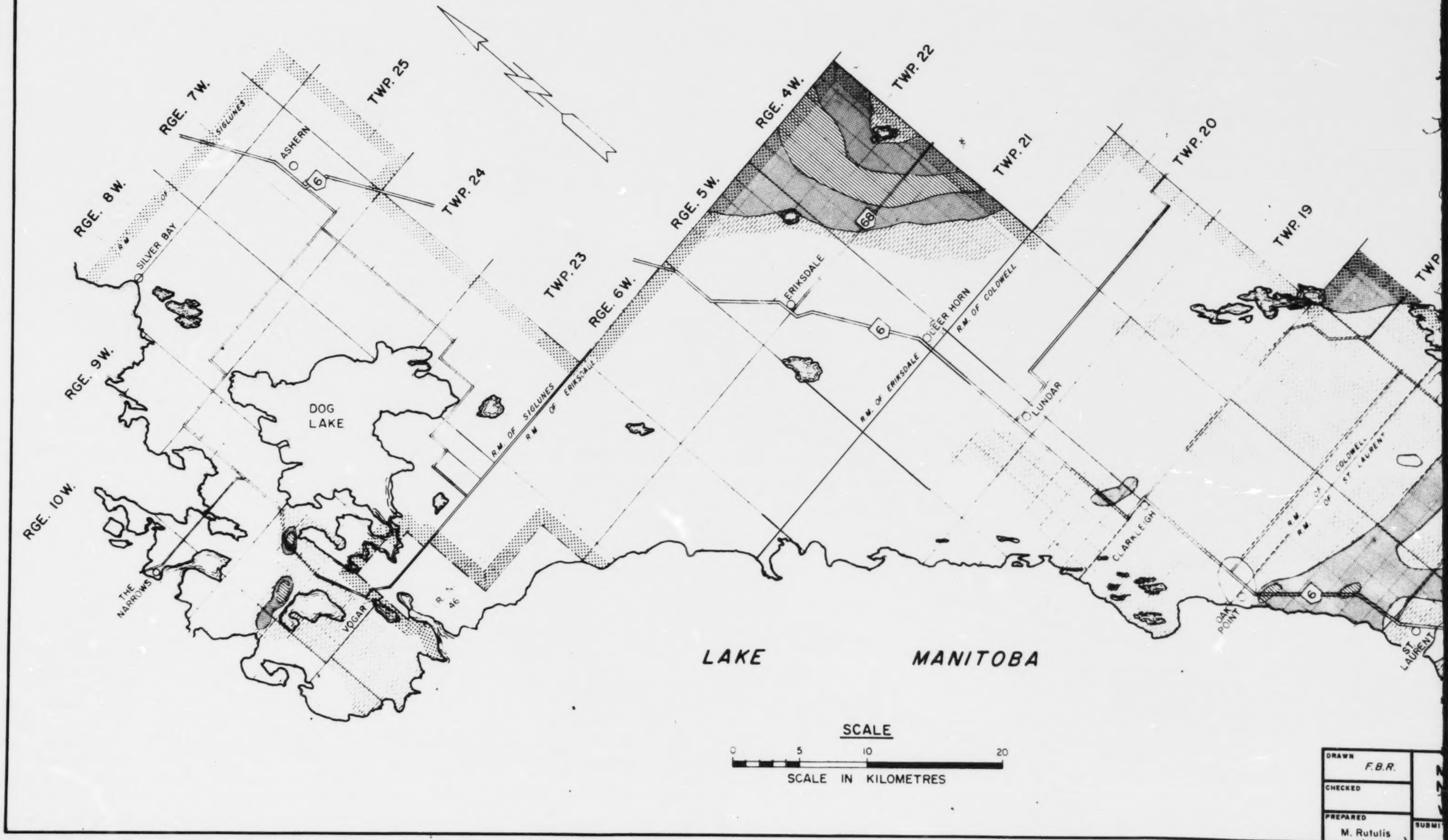
- *Lake Manitoba*
- *Swan Lake*

Recreation Capability 5
(classes 2 to 6)

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 km.

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 mi.




RGE. 8 W.
RGE. 7 W.
TWP. 25
TWP. 24
TWP. 23
RGE. 6 W.
RGE. 5 W.
RGE. 4 W.
TWP. 22
TWP. 21
TWP. 20
TWP. 19
RGE. 9 W.
RGE. 10 W.
SILVER BAY
ASHERN
SIGLUNES
DOG LAKE
R.M. OF SIGLUNES
R.M. OF ERIKSDALE
ERIKSDALE
DEER HORN
R.M. OF COLDWELL
LUNDAR
CLARALEIGH
OAK POINT
ST LAURENT
COLDWELL
ST LAURENT
THE NARROWS
VOGAR
R 1
46
6
68
LAKE MANITOBA
SCALE
0 5 10 20
SCALE IN KILOMETRES
DRAWN F.B.R.
CHECKED
PREPARED M. Rutulis

LEGEND

DEPTH TO BEDROCK

- 0-10m
- 10-20m
- 20-30m
- 30-40m

TWP. 18
TWP. 17
TWP. 16
TWP. 25
TWP. 24
TWP. 23
RGE. 8W.
RGE. 7W.
RGE. 6W.
RGE. 5W.
RGE. 4W.
RGE. 3W.
RGE. 2W.
RGE. 9W.
RGE. 10W.
NORTH SHOAL LAKE
EAST SHOAL LAKE
WEST SHOAL LAKE
DOG LAKE
ST. LAURENT
SILVER BAY
ASHERN
SIGLUNES
ERIKSDALE
VOGAR
THE NARROWS
I.R. No. 46
R.M. OF SIGLUNES
R.M. OF ST. LAURENT
LAKE

- WESTERN INTERLAKE PLANNING DISTRICT BOUNDARY

Map 3

F.B.R.	Manitoba Natural Resources Water Resources		WESTERN INTERLAKE PLANNING DISTRICT DEPTH TO BEDROCK			
ED Rutulis	SUBMITTED L. Bray	APPROVED	SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE 87 09 15	SHEET 2 of 7	FILE NO. 30-1-7-1010

LEGEND

- TILL - Includes numerous small areas of thin organic deposits and lake bottom sediments.
- SAND and/or GRAVEL.
- BEDROCK or ROCK RUBBLE - Bedrock at or less than one metre (3 ft.) below ground surface.
- PEAT and OTHER ORGANIC DEPOSITS.
- THIN LAKE BOTTOM DEPOSITS OVER TILL (clay, silt, muck)

MODIFIED AFTER: Manitoba Soil Survey Reports No.12(1961) & No.16(1971).

TWP. 24
TWP. 23
TWP. 22
TWP. 21
TWP. 20
TWP. 19
TWP. 18
TWP. 17
TWP. 16
RGE. 6W.
RGE. 5W.
RGE. 4W.
RGE. 3W.
RGE. 2W.
R.M. OF SIGLUNES
R.M. OF ERIKSDALE
R.M. OF COLDWELL
R.M. OF ST. LAURENT
ERIKSDALE
DEER HORN
LUNDAR
CLARKLEIGH
OAK POINT
ST. LAURENT
NORTH SHOAL LAKE
EAST SHOAL LAKE
WEST SHOAL LAKE
LAKE MANITOBA
6
68

- WESTERN INTERLAKE PLANNING DISTRICT BOUNDARY

SCALE
0 5 10 20
SCALE IN KILOMETRES

Map 4

DRAWN F.B.R.	Manitoba Natural Resources	WESTERN INTERLAKE PLANNING DISTRICT
CHECKED	Water Resources	SURFACE DEPOSITS
PREPARED M. Rutulis	SUBMITTED / APPROVED	SCALE AS SHOWN · DATE 870915 · SHEET 3 OF 7 · FILE NO. 30-1-7-1010

RGE. 8 W.
RGE. 7 W.
TWP. 25
TWP. 24
TWP. 23
RGE. 6 W.
RGE. 5 W.
RGE. 4 W.
TWP. 22
TWP. 21
TWP. 20
TWP. 19
TWP. 18
RGE. 9 W.
RGE. 10 W.
R.M. OF SIGLUNES
ASHERN
SILVER BAY
DOG LAKE
R.M. OF ERIKSDALE
ERIKSDALE
DEER HORN
R.M. OF COLDWELL
LUNDAR
CLARKLEIGH
R.M. OF COLDWELL
R.M. OF ST LAURENT
OAK POINT
ST LAURENT
THE NARROWS
VOGAR
I.R. No 46
6
68
LAKE MANITOBA

SCALE

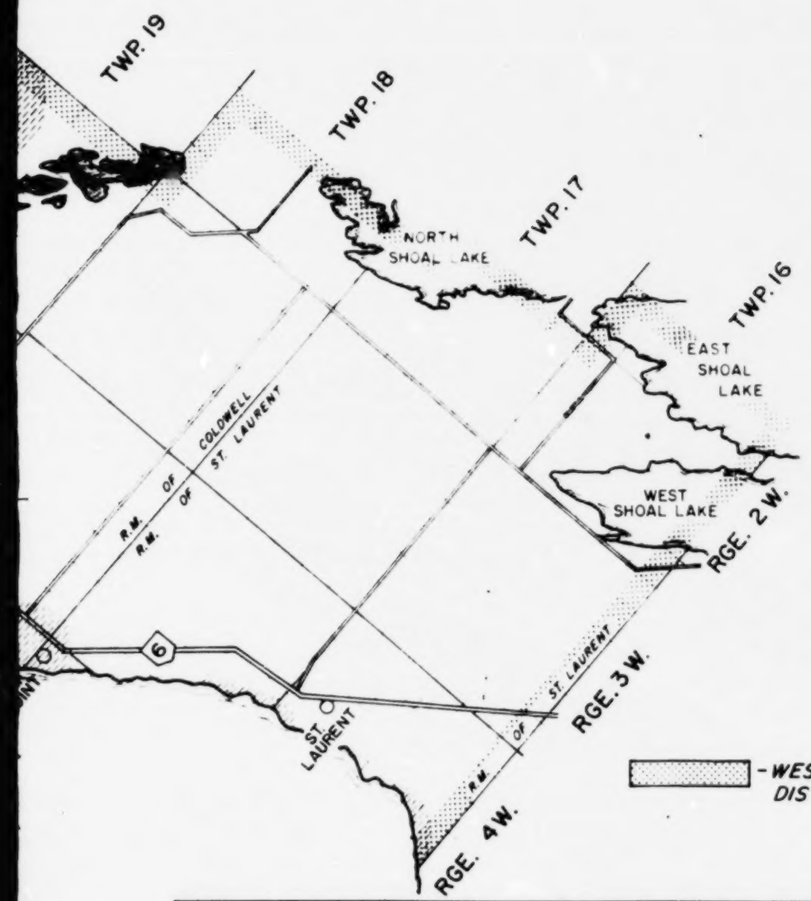
0 5 10 20

SCALE IN KILOMETRES

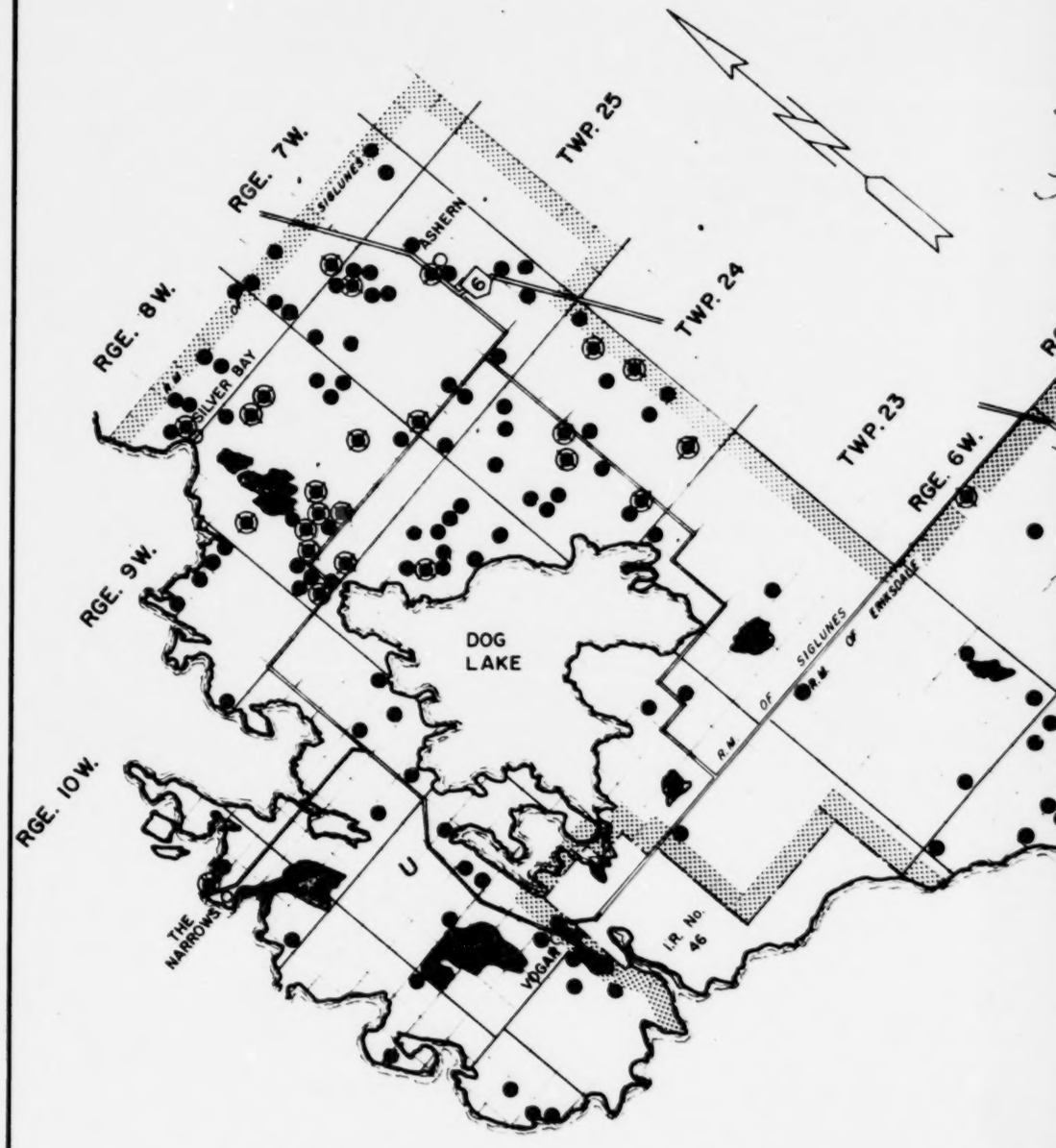
DRAWN	F.B.R.
CHECKED	
PREPARED	M. Rutulis
SUBMITTED	

Mani
Natu
Wate

GROUNDWATER POLLUTION HAZARD AREA
(Plotted from soil map & well log information)

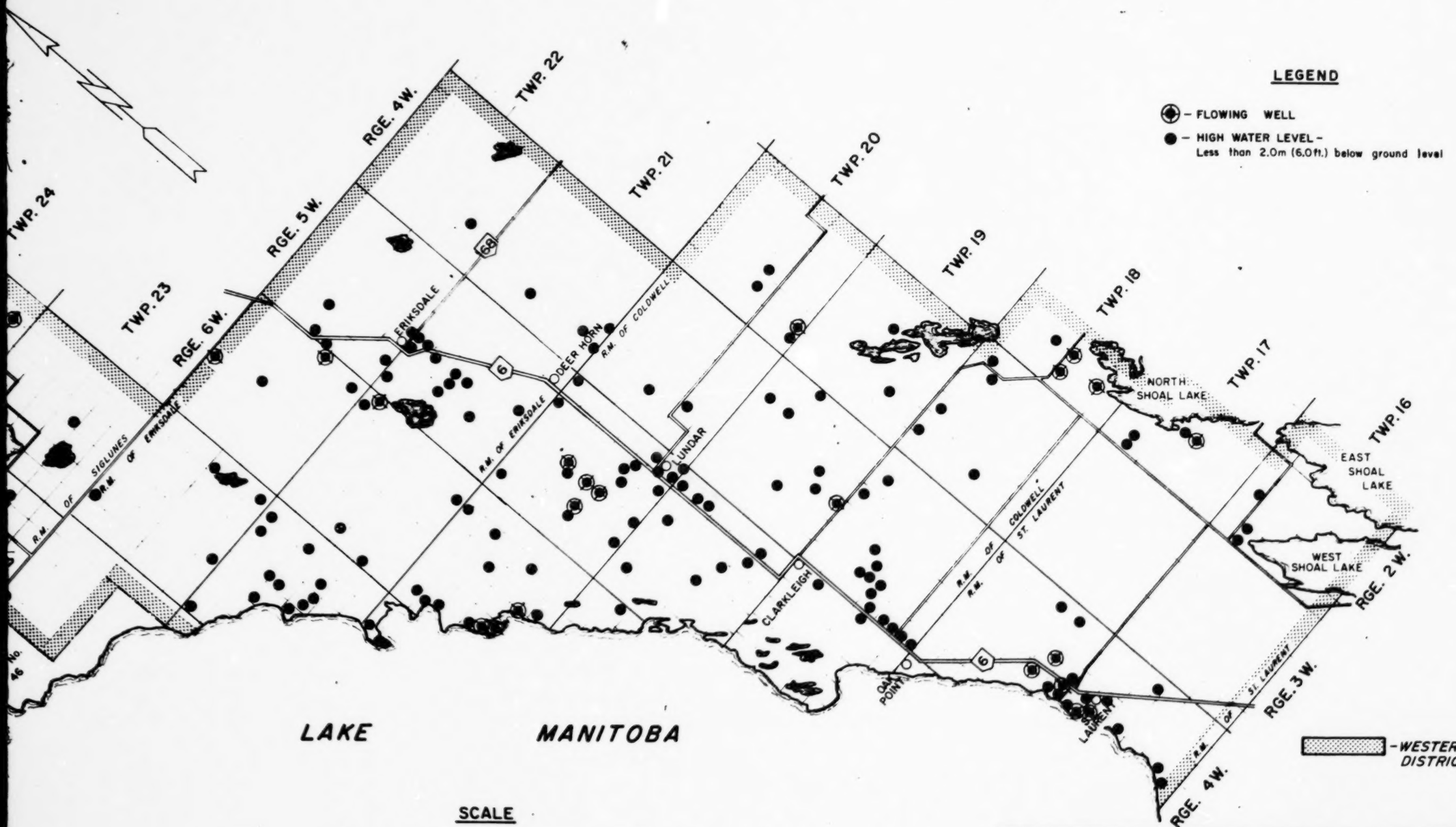


- WESTERN INTERLAKE PLANNING DISTRICT BOUNDARY



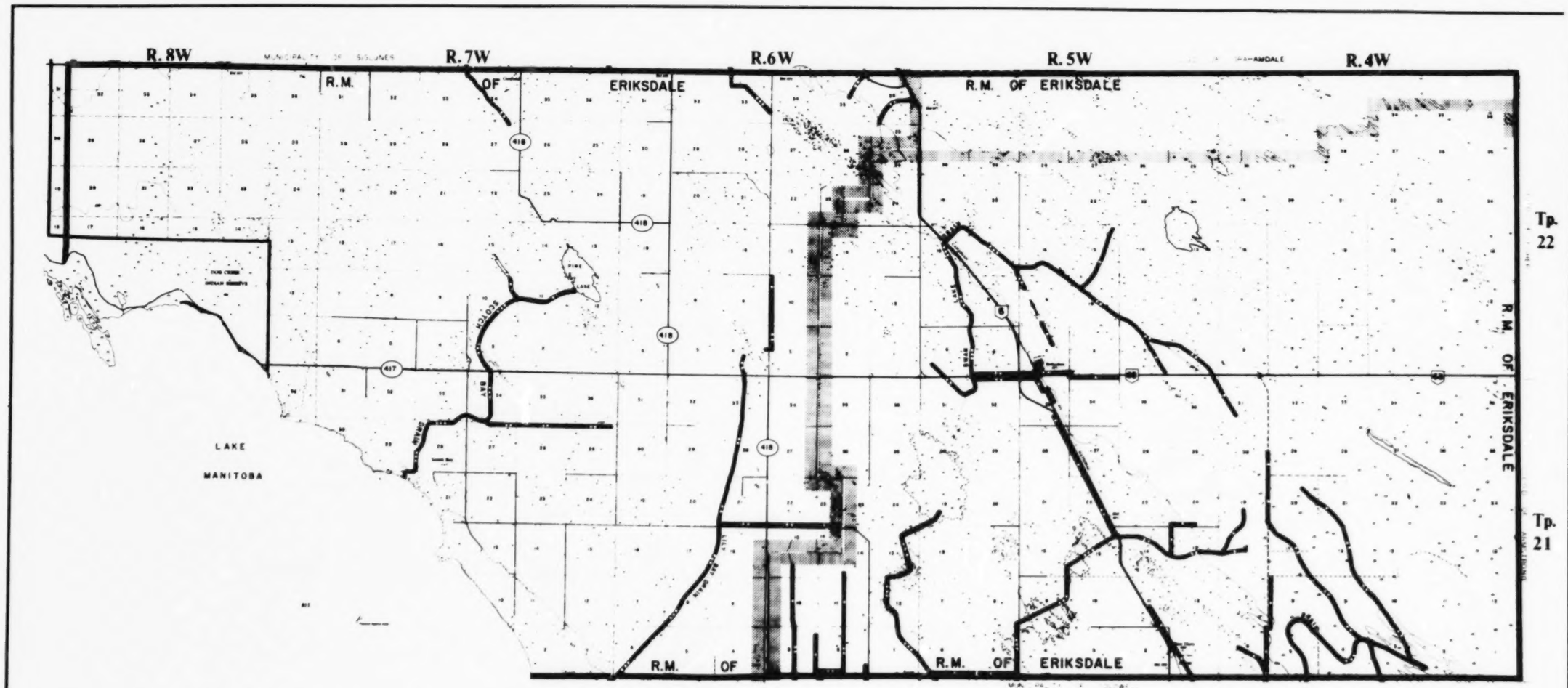
Map 5

DRAWN F.B.R.	Manitoba Natural Resources	WESTERN INTERLAKE PLANNING DISTRICT			
CHECKED	Water Resources	GROUNDWATER POLLUTION HAZARD AREAS			
PREPARED M. Rutulis	SUBMITTED	APPROVED	SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE 87 09 15	SHEET 4 OF 7	FILE NO. 30-1-7-1010



Map 6

DRAWN F.B.R.	Manitoba Natural Resources Water Resources	WESTERN INTERLAKE PLANNING DISTRICT
CHECKED		FLOWING AND HIGH WATER LEVEL WELLS
PREPARED M. Rutulis	SUBMITTED C. Bray APPROVED	SCALE AS SHOWN · DATE 87 09 15 · SHEET 6 OF 7 · FILE NO. 30-1-7-100



R.M.

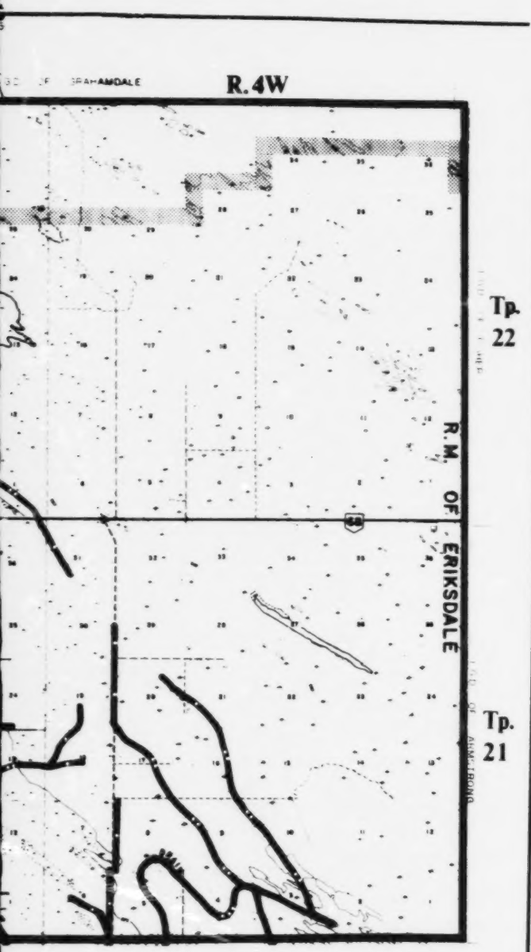
Map 7.

Surface Systems

LEGEND

WATER COURSE
- 1st ORDER DRAINS
- 2nd ORDER DRAINS
- 3rd ORDER DRAINS
- 4th ORDER DRAINS
- 5th ORDER DRAINS
- 6th ORDER DRAINS
- 7th ORDER DRAINS

LIMITS OF DRAINAG
CITY, TOWN AND MU BOUNDARIES
PROVINCIAL TRUNK H
PROVINCIAL ROADS



R.M. OF ERIKSDALE

Map 7.

Surface Drainage Systems

LEGEND

WATER COURSE
- 1st ORDER DRAINS
- 2nd ORDER DRAINS
- 3rd ORDER DRAINS
- 4th ORDER DRAINS
- 5th ORDER DRAINS
- 6th ORDER DRAINS
- 7th ORDER DRAINS

LIMITS OF DRAINAGE AREA

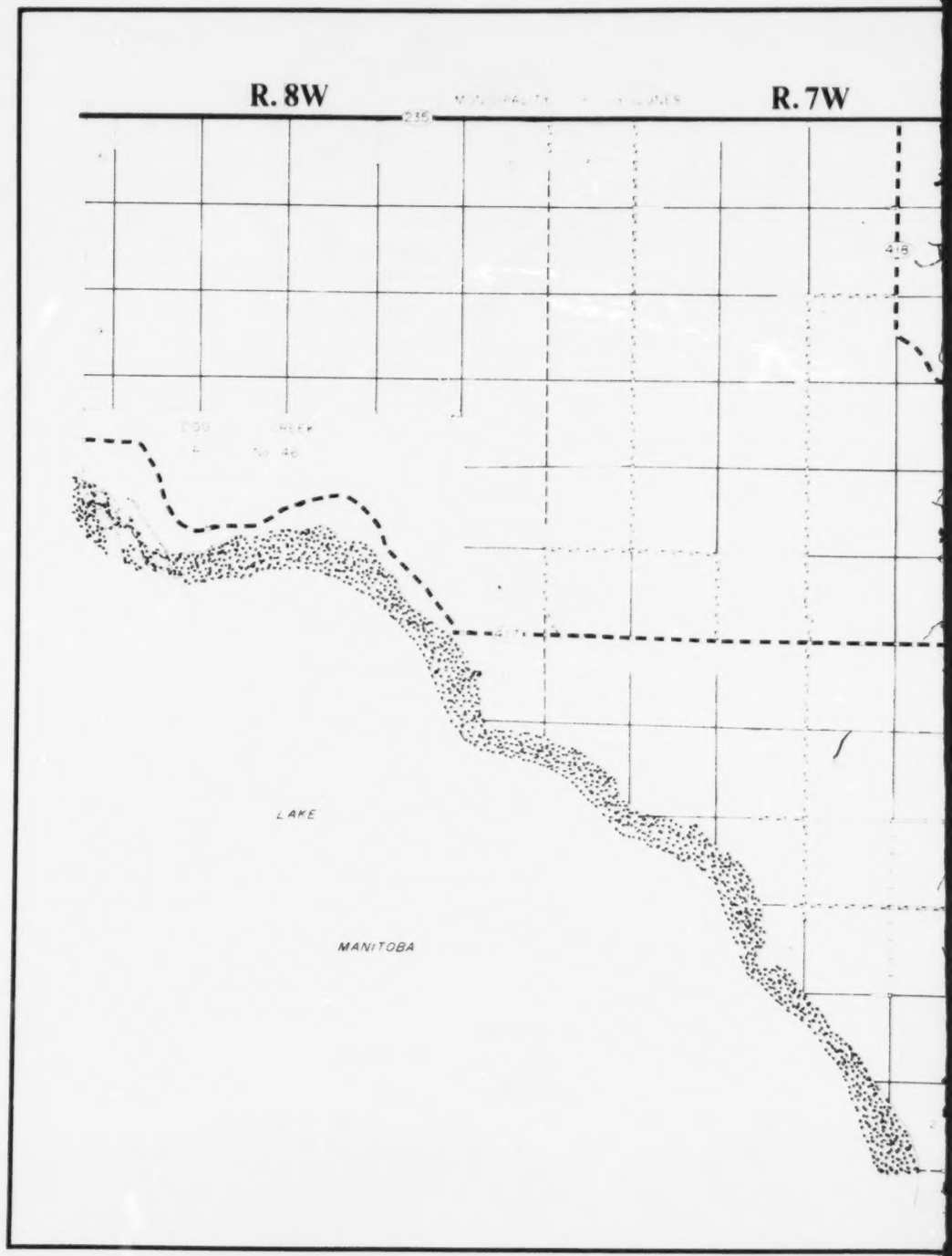
CITY, TOWN AND MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY (6)

PROVINCIAL ROADS (415)

km

mi



R. M.

Map 8.
Wildlife Hab

R.7W

R.6W

R.5W

R.4W

Tp. 22

Tp. 21

SIGNIFICANT

BREEDING

STAGING

IMPORTANT D
HABITAT

Deerhorn

MUNICIPALITY OF COLEMELL

R.M. OF ERIKSDALE

Map 8.
Wildlife Habitat Areas

Tp. 22

Tp. 21

SIGNIFICANT WATERFOWL HABITAT

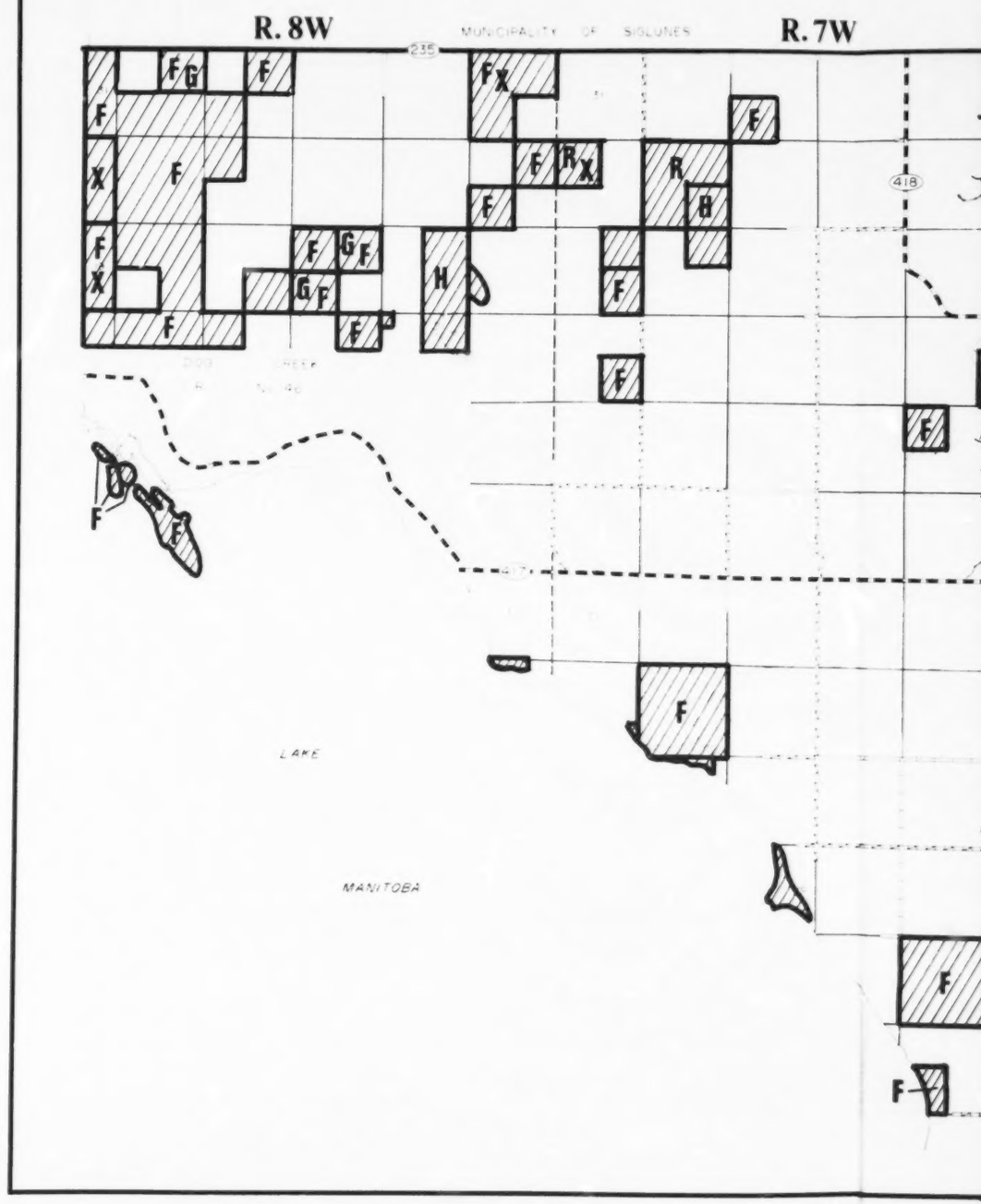
BREEDING

STAGING

IMPORTANT DEER & ELK WINTERING HABITAT

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 km.

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 mi.



R. 7W

R.6W

R. 5W

R.4W

Tp. 22

Tp. 21

MR

M

X

PP

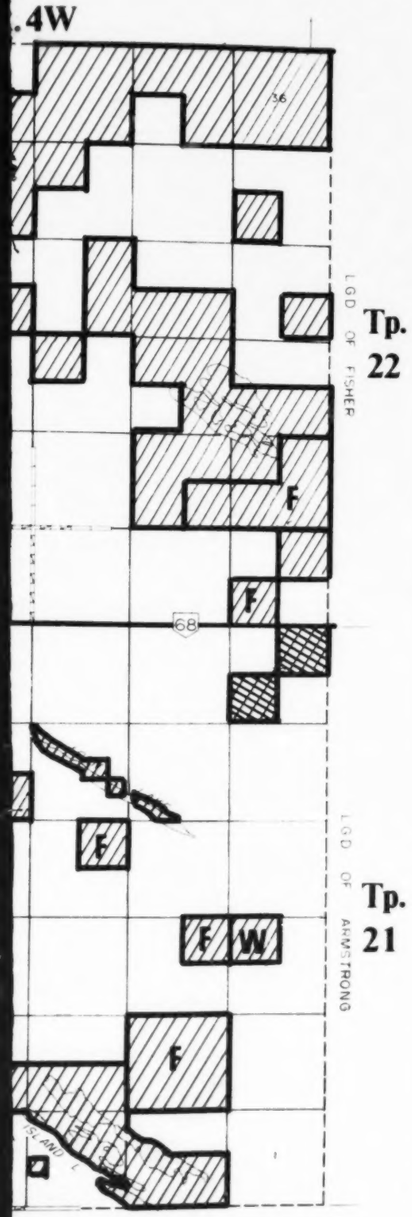
Deerhorn

F

W

Map S
Crown
Comm
Provi
Crow
Agr
Fo
Ha
W
Oth
G
M
M
W
W
Pr

.4W



R.M. OF ERIKSDALE

Map 9.
Crown Lands & Crown Land Commitments (August, 1987).

Provincial Crown Land ..... ▨

Crown Land Commitments

Agricultural

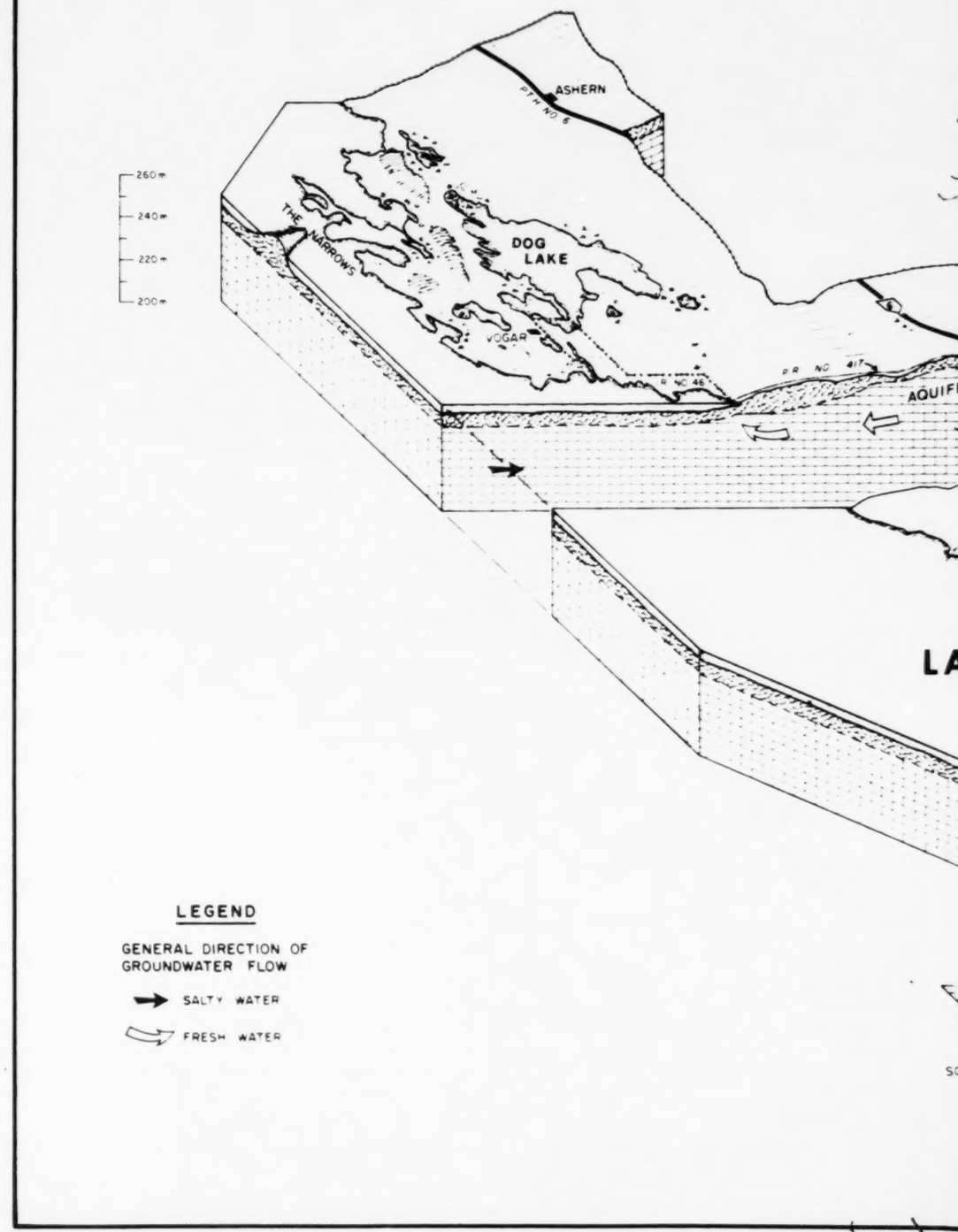
- Forage Lease ..... F
- Hay Permit ..... H
- Wild Rice ..... R

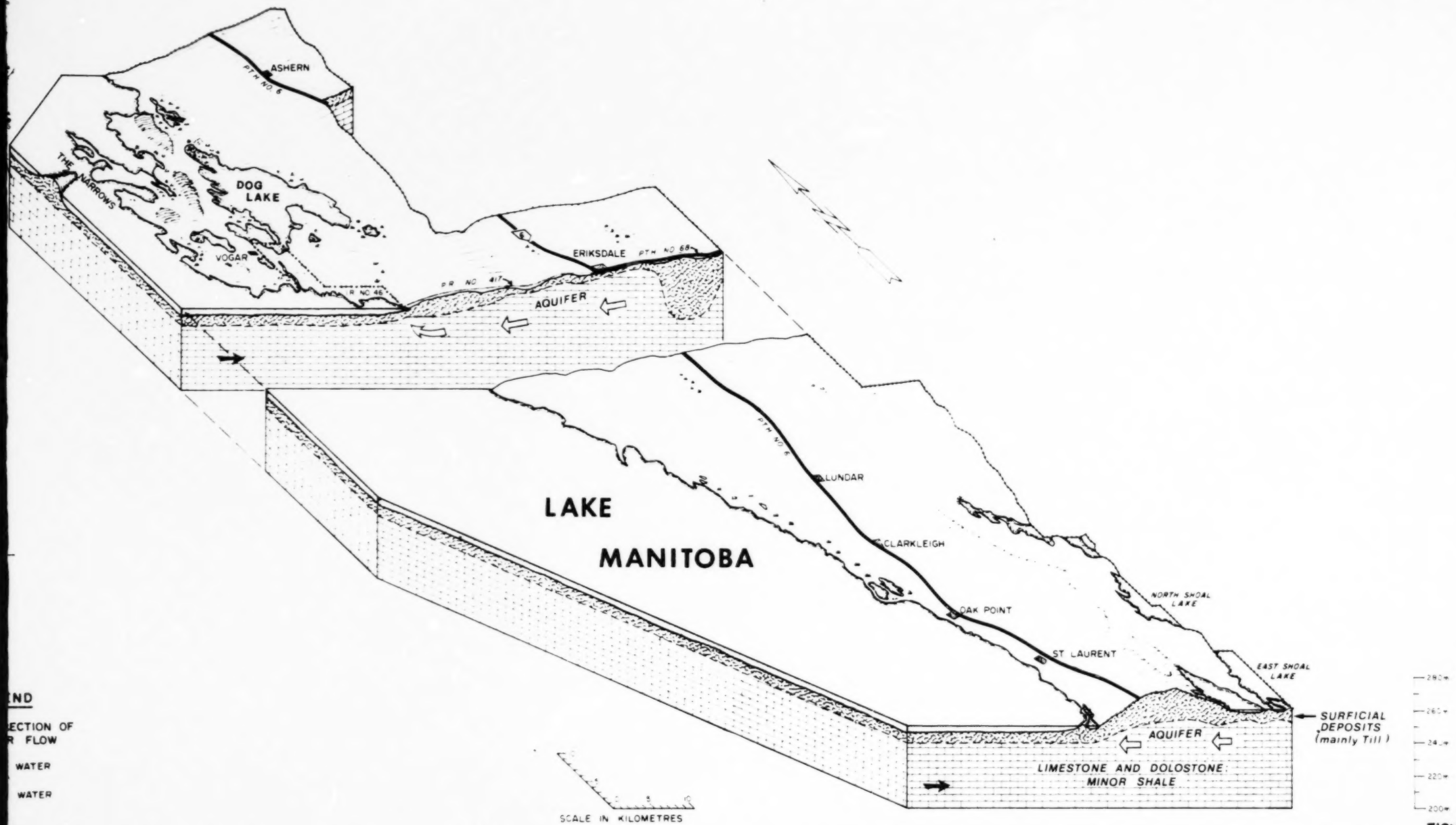
Other

- General Permit ..... G
- Minerals Reservation X
- Miscellaneous Lease ..... M
- Wildlife Management Area (OiC) ..... ▨
- WMA Reservation ..... W
- Provincial Park ..... PP

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 km.

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 mi.





ND

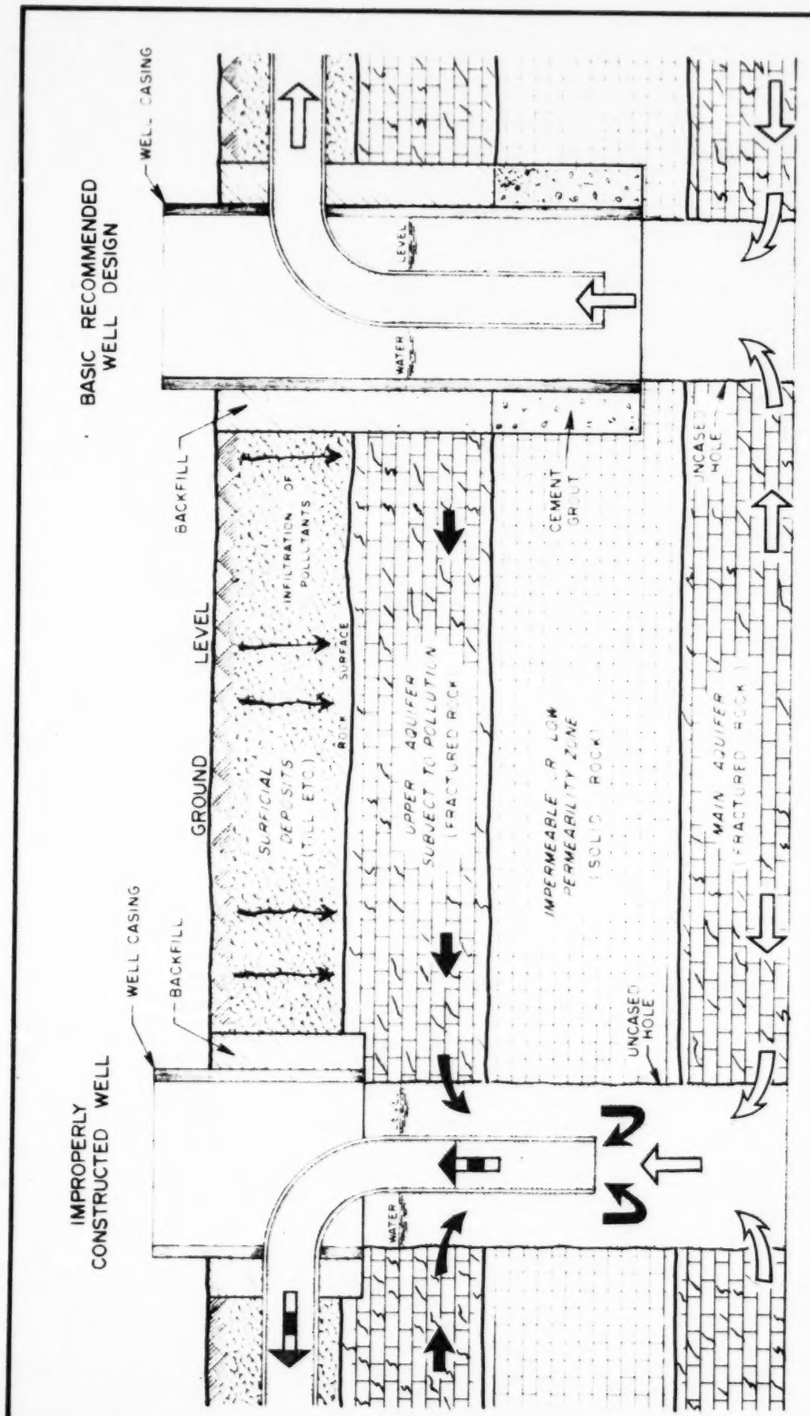
ECTION OF
R FLOW

WATER

WATER

FIGURE 1

DRAWN F.B.R.	Manitoba Natural Resources	WESTERN INTERLAKE PLANNING DISTRICT	
CHECKED	Water Resources	TOPOGRAPHIC AND SUBSURFACE FEATURES	
PREPARED M. Rutulis	SUBMITTED C. Gray	APPROVED	SCALE AS SHOWN / DATE 87 09 15 / SHEET 1 OF 7 / FILE NO. 30-1-7-1010



WESTERN INTERLAKE PLANNING DISTRICT

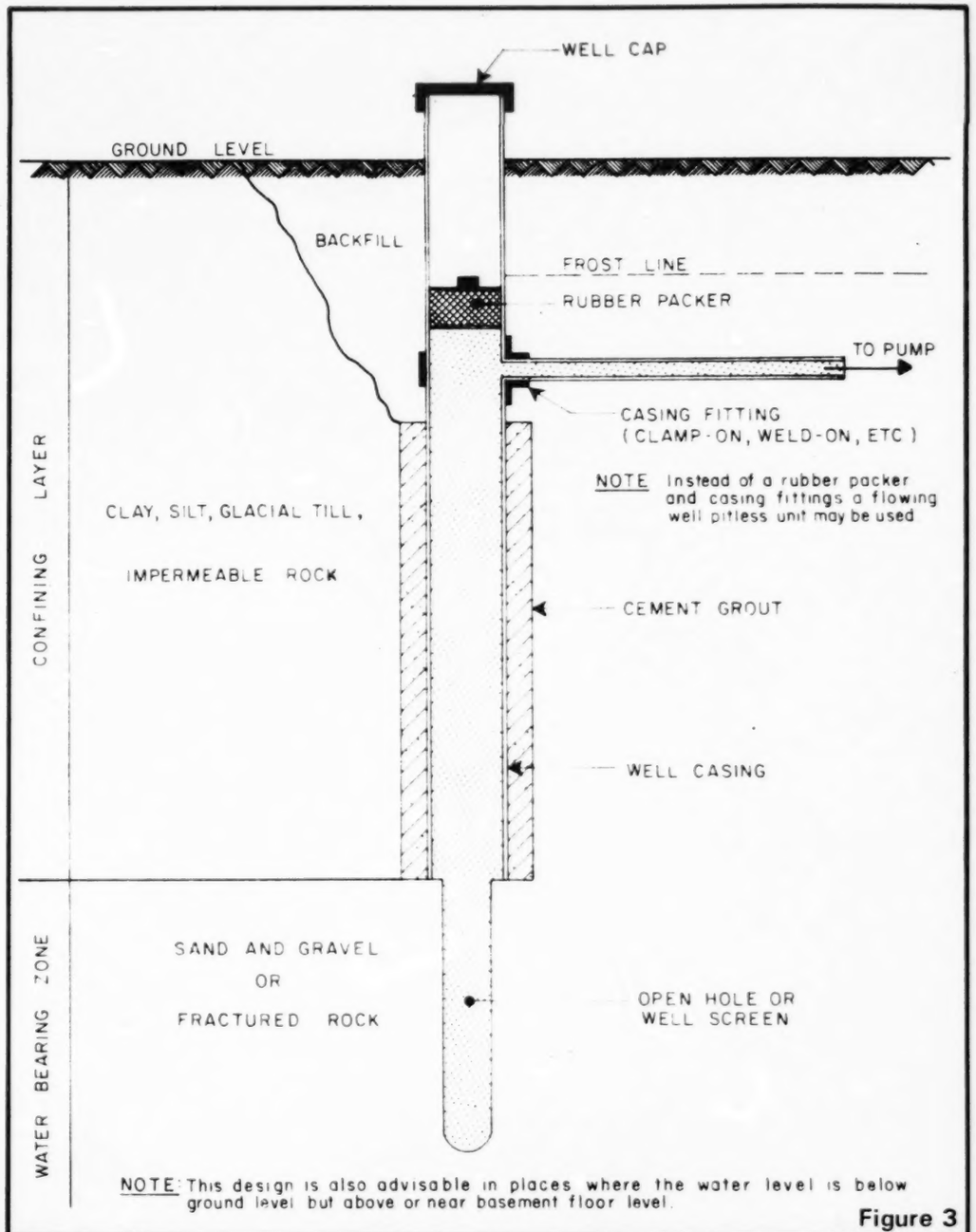
WELL POLLUTION PREVENTION IN SHALLOW BEDROCK AREAS

SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE 87 09 15	SHEET 5 OF 7	FILE NO. 30-1-7-1010	

Manitoba Natural Resources
Water Resources

DRAWN	CHECKED	PREPARED	SUBMITTED	APPROVED
F.B.R.		M. Rutulis	C. Bray	

Figure 2



NOTE: This design is also advisable in places where the water level is below ground level but above or near basement floor level.

Figure 3

DRAWN	CHECKED	PREPARED	SUBMITTED	APPROVED
F.B.R.		M. Rutulis	C. Bray	

Manitoba Natural Resources
Water Resources

WESTERN INTERLAKE PLANNING DISTRICT

BASIC WELL DESIGN FOR CONTROLLED FLOWING WELLS

SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE 87 09 15	SHEET 7 OF 7	FILE NO. 30-1-7-1010